

SPORTS



Irrespective of their championship position, the games between traditionally irreconcilable rivals Moscow Spartak and Dynamo are ever hotly contested. Spartak won their latest encounter, 2-0, and are now in third championship position at 33 points, with leaders Alinsk Dynamo clear at them by three points.

Photo by Ilyo Gritshovskiy

FOOTBALL SNAPSHOTS

On October 13, the USSR line-up will play Finland in a European championship game at the Lenin Central Stadium, in Moscow. The sensitive Soviet squad features goalies Dasyev and Viktor Chenev; defenders Demchenko, Loshinsky, Chivaren, Borovskiy; and Rodionov, Shvetsov, Ralichev, Besonov, Baryak, Bal, Yevlushenko, Shengeliya, Ozenayev and Andreyev in midfield and attack coach Valery Loshakovskiy.

The USSR second elimination group opponents are Poland and Portugal.

Luxembourg, the underdogs in the third European championship



Relay skaters, cyclists and ski runners competed in a recent relay around Moscow, marking the USSR Constitution Day, which was won by the Trad team.

Photo by Pyotr Sargysv

Italy and USSR share pentathlon titles

The USSR won the team title at the men's pentathlon world championship in Rome, totalling 16,082 points. Hungary was second with 16,012 and Italy third with 15,986 points.

Italian Daniele Mesala was the top individual competitor with 5,680 points. Runner-up Anatoly Starostin of the USSR notched up 5,431 points, and Prececa J. Bouzout came home third with 5,414 points.

Chess: next challenger round ahead

Romanian Margarete Muresan has won the Tullia women's chess international totalling 10.5 out of 14 points possible. Runner-up Irina Levitina of the USSR amassed 9.5 points and China's Liu Shilang is third with a half point less. The three are now through to the next challenger series stage.

Kiev Dynamo moves up

UEFA says Kiev Dynamo is through to the European Winners Cup quarterfinals as their 1/0 final opposition Albanian club 17 Nenari declined further cup participation.

In the first round Kiev twice beat Switzerland's Greshopars, 1-0 and 3-0.

Figure skating picking up

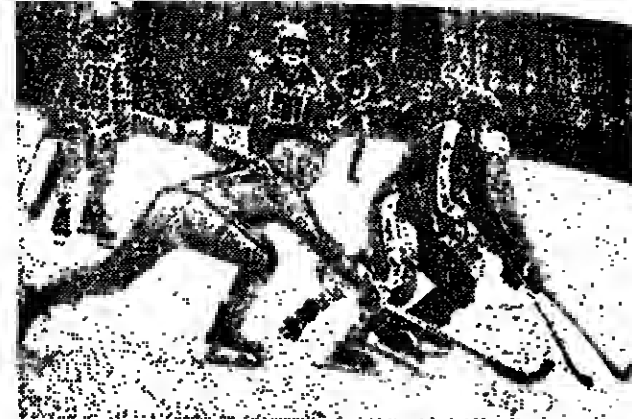
Valeria Garamina and Igor Zavarzin won in the pairs at an annual international tournament at Lake Placid, which drew 17 countries. The winning duo were Elise Spitz and Scott Gregory and Canadians Caren and Rod Carmichael placed third.

Rossline Sumner of the USA won the women's free program to come first overall.

Two in the lead

In the notional men's basketball championship now on in Khabarovsk, the leaders - Central Army Club and Kaunas Zalgiris - are level at 10 points each from five games, and will clash in Vilnius on October 18.

The group's second round is scheduled in Vilnius on October 19-20.



Visitors OLS (Oula, Flolead) outplayed Krasovskiy Yevgeny, 2-1, in the European Bandy World Cup first semifinal game in Moscow (to the photo). On October 12 and 13 the Olympic sports complex in Moscow will be the scene of exciting friendly games between the USSR and Sweden.

Photo by Vitaly Blagoder

World champion in action

In the time left from the current international chess tournament at Tilburg, Hailod, world champion Anatoly Karpov held a simultaneous play session at the Soviet embassy in The Hague. Of the 20 games he played against Dutch MPs, businessmen and sports writers he won 19 and drew one.

Ice hockey this season

New cups are to be made on orders from the International Ice Hockey Federation for the winners of the 1983 World and European championships due in April-May to Düsseldorf, Dortmund and Munich—three West German cities. The new trophies will take the form of sculptured figures of the players and will be kept at Federation headquarters. The winning teams will be awarded a gold cup. This was reported at the Federation's autumnal congress in Pilsen, West Germany.

Andrei Sterovoltov, Secretary of the USSR Ice Hockey Federation, and Chairman of the International Federation's Judging Commission told a TASS correspondent that the congress had approved the schedule for the 1983 World and European championships, to start on April 16. There will be six rounds of play, with the quarterfinals, semifinals and final games to be played in the USSR, Soviet Republics, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Czech Republic, Canada and the United States.

Talks also took place at the congress between Soviet and NHL officials on a new cup series, and agreement was reached that in late December early January a Soviet team will play several games against NHL opposition in several North American cities.



The USSR beat Belgium, 5-2, in the second round of the European league table tennis championship at Moscow's Druzhba gym.

Photo by Sergei Ponomarev

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SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TALKS

It is important that the anti-imperialist, reactionaries, and neo-colonialists who are causing bloody conflicts in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia are counteracted by the unity and solidarity of all peace-loving countries and peoples, and by their determination to prevent a nuclear disaster and to defend their legitimate interests and rights.

This conviction was expressed during talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

Both sides at the talks confirmed their unwavering support for the establishment of an atmosphere of good-neighbourliness and mutual understanding in the Horn of Africa on the basis of recognized principles including the commitment not to interfere in domestic affairs, the renunciation of territorial claims and the willingness to settle disputes by political means.

Serious concern was expressed by both sides over the situation in the south of Africa, and the urgent need for an immediate and complete implementation of the UN decisions concerning Namibian independence and the withdrawal of the South African troops at present in illegal occupation of Namibia was stressed. Solidarity was confirmed with the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and with other African states - victims of acts of aggression by the South African regime - as well as with the struggle of the people of South Africa against racial oppression and apartheid.



In the photo: a moment during the signing ceremony.

Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam condemned attempts by imperialist circles to destroy the unity of African countries. An important factor in fanning the dangerous intrigues of the neo-colonialists and reactionaries and their pawns lies in cooperation, in the strengthening of the Organization for African Unity, as a collective agency called upon to stand guard over the vital interests of independent African countries.

The leaders of the two countries signed a cooperation agreement on behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© Citizens Against Nuclear War is a new anti-war coalition which has recently been set up in the American capital. The coalition unites representatives of doctors at public, political, labour, youth and religious organizations and has a total membership of twenty million people.

© Genuine peace in the Middle East is impossible without the solution of the Palestinian problem, said D. Sarsau-Mugaso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party and President of the People's Republic of Congo, speaking in French journalists in Brazzaville.



A press conference has been held for local and foreign journalists in the Afghan capital Kabul in connection with the publication of "The Genuine Peace at the Afghan Revolution", a pamphlet put out by the "Hafiz" newspaper. Weapons including chemical agents were found in the hands of the Afghan Republic's security agencies. The pamphlet was shown to the numerous members of the press, radio and television and to representatives of the press present at the conference.

In the photo: newsmen at the press conference inspect the confiscated weapons.

Soviet peace champions' address to United Nations

New York. The whole of mankind is gravely concerned by the continuing race in nuclear armaments and by the invention of increasingly horrendous types of weapons. The intention behind such developments is that people should be limited to the thought that a limited or restricted nuclear war is possible. Efforts are also being made to persuade them that it is possible to win this type of war. These are highly dangerous illusions. Such was the message contained in an address to the 37th session at the UN General Assembly, signed by Soviet peace champions, on behalf of millions of workers, farmers and intellectuals in this country. The message was handed over to the UN Secretary-General J. Pérez de Cuellar by Olek Troyanovsky, Soviet permanent representative to the UN, and it is to be distributed here as an official document of the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet peace champions are convinced that peace can be preserved. They call for common action by those who treasure the clear skies over our planet. We are profoundly convinced, reads the message, that no difference between states or groups of states, between social systems, or ways of thinking and ideologies, that no pressing interests of the moment can or should obscure the main aim common to all peoples—that of preserving peace.

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Help for victims of Israeli aggression

Acting in accordance with humanitarian principles and as a token expression of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, who underwent untold suffering during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the Soviet Red Cross, the Soviet Peace Fund, and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee have decided to send medical aid to Syria. Medicine and medical equipment will also be supplied.

The above initiative by Soviet public organizations was announced by A. Reshetov, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



Monument to Milutin and Pozharitsky in Moscow's Red Square.



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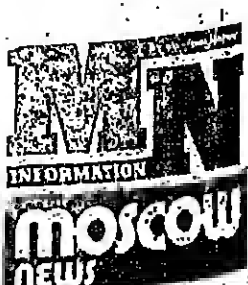
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SIKH EXTREMISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR RISING TENSION IN INDIA

Delhi. Members of Parliament in India have expressed serious concern over the intensification of extremist activities working for the secession from India of the state of Punjab and to set up on its territory a so-called independent state for the Sikhs—Khalistan. Commenting on the recent clash between Sikh demonstrators and police in the centre of the Indian capital, in which four people died and dozens were injured, the Minister of Home Affairs, P. C. Sethi, placed responsibility for

the disturbance on Sikh extremists. The Western media are trying to present the instability in Punjab, which has been going on for the past year and a half, resulting from the aggravation of national and religious differences in India. However, Indian national and political leaders, as well as the public and the press have more than once produced proof that the roots of the Khalistan movement lie abroad—in the United States, Canada, in some West European countries, and Pakistan.

REAGAN AND SUHARTO MEET FOR TALKS

Washington. Negotiations have taken place in the White House between President Reagan and President Suharto of Indonesia.

Addressing newsmen, a high-ranking spokesman for the American administration said that the two presidents had discussed a wide range of issues, including problems of global and strategic significance. He hinted that Washington intended to expand its military support of Djakarta.

According to press reports, the size of the American credits granted to Indonesia in the 1982 financial year for the purchase of weapons have risen to 40 million dollars. At present Djakarta is negotiating the purchase of military planes and warships "on favourable terms". Observers view these negotiations in the context of Washington's strategic plans in Asia, and its attempts to bring Indonesia still closer to the orbit of its expansionist policies.

TERROR IN GUATEMALA

Managua. Reports reaching here stress that the authorities in Guatemala have stepped up their terror and repression against the country's Indian population. Punitive units are destroying entire villages and killing old men, women and children. According to international organizations, between April

and July of this year alone, they murdered 2,600 Indians. The Rios Montt dictatorship has systematically intensified its persecution of intellectuals. Rector of the San Carlos Menzies University Eduardo Mayer, has demanded that the authorities immediately release 25 university students and professors arrested on trumped-up charges of "subversive activity".



Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

A shift towards the right in Portugal

Lisbon. A majority of right-wing deputies in the Portuguese parliament have passed a new national defence bill. Voting against were the Communists while the Socialists abstained.

The new law completely subordinates the armed forces to the government which does not conceal its desire to make the army serve the interests of Big Business. It also drastically restricts the military authority of the President General Ramalho Eanes who, although formally Commander-in-Chief, is

denied the right to take any decisions concerning national defence.

As viewed by the reactionaries, the new law supplements the key text of the Constitution which was devised on the basis of collaboration between the ruling bloc of the Democratic Alliance and the Socialist leaders. Democratic circles in Portugal believe that the revision of the Constitution amounts in fact to a radical change in the structure of political power and in the government system.

ANGOLAN AND ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENTS CASTIGATE IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

Harare. Peace and security in the region will be possible only when the South African troops have pulled out of Namibia and southern Angola, when Pretoria stops its aggressive and subversive actions against frontline states and so on and so forth to the infamous apartheid system in South Africa. Zimbabwean President, Robert Mugabe, told the visiting head of the Angolan state. He plays by the racist, he charged, can intimidate the people of the independent African countries or detract from their allegiance to the cause of freedom and democracy.

Pretoria's racist regime and José Eduardo dos Santos, is keeping up its aggression against Angola, with its policy making deep raids into the country, destroying industrial and other projects in this respect the Angolan president totally rejected attempts by South Africa and the United States to link the presence of a contingent of Cuban troops in Angola with the granting of independence to Namibia. The illegal demand that the Cuban internationalists be withdrawn from Angola, he claimed, aimed at weakening the republic in the face of the threat posed by the South African aggression.

NEW TRADE UNIONS SET UP IN POLAND

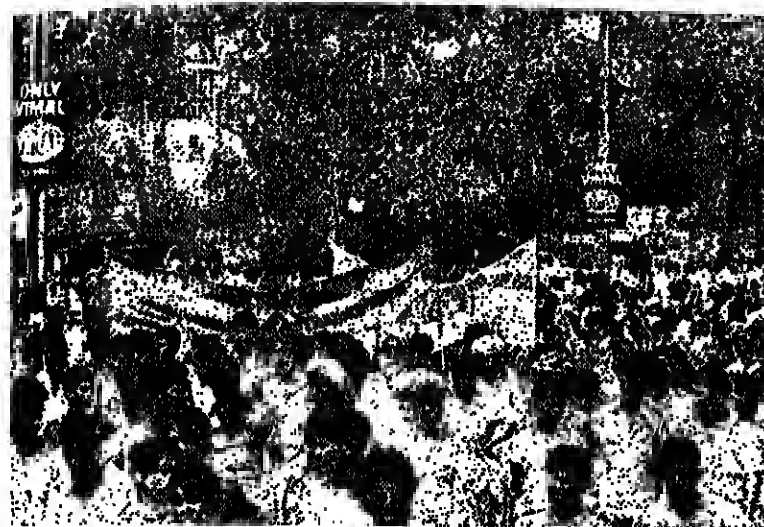
Warsaw. The Polish media report that the Polish public as well as industrial and office employees have welcomed the new trade union law adopted by parliament on October 1. According to the PAP news agency, a large number of industrial groups and constituent new trade union organizations have been set up. The committees are being joined by members of the Polish United Workers' Party and other parties, as well as by non-Party people.

Describing the overall atmosphere in the country, the "Dziennik Ludowy" newspaper writes: "We are led up with marches and demonstrations. The anarchy and disruption. The new trade unions are open to new working people, but they are for constructive rather than destructive purposes".

BLEAK FORECASTS

Washington. By the end of the current decade, it could be that another series of energy crises will hit the West and will deal a particularly severe blow to the todays' global. This gloomy forecast is contained in a report—prepared for World Energy—by the International Energy Agency. The Agency has 21 capital cities "among its members".

The oil glut on the world market, the Agency's experts point out, is deceptive. It is a point out, the economic recession which has affected the West—causing a drop in demand for fuels—and by a number of other factors. Nevertheless, there are grounds to believe that by the mid-1990s there will be a sharp rise in the demand for oil, and that production of oil will lag behind demand.



Delhi. Hundreds of thousands of people are taking part in a vast peace march from the historical Red Fort to the central thoroughfare of the town of Rajpur. The marchers voiced their opposition to the threat of nuclear war and to the militaristic policy of the American administration.

FACTS AND EVENTS

It has been announced in Beirut that the Lebanese President Amin Gemayel is to visit the United States on October 16.

The French Minister of Defence, Charles Hernu, has presented to the Financial Commission of the National Assembly a budget for 1983 of 159,900 million francs.

The US Department of State has announced that a high-ranking League of Arab States delegation, led by King Hassan II of Morocco, is expected in New York at the end of October.

The Organization of African Unity has appealed to all countries in the world to take necessary steps, including temporary sanctions, against the racist regime in Pretoria to secure the immediate release of political detainees in South Africa.

Honduras President R. Suro in Cordoba has confirmed his regime's intention to set up a number of naval bases on the country's Atlantic coast.

The government of Mauritania has granted diplomatic status to the office of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation which is to open in Port Louis.

A powerful explosion has rocked the centre of the Iranian capital, Tehran. Radio reports that hundreds of people have been killed or wounded, and most Tehran hospitals are crowded with casualties. Tehran Radio says that "agents of American imperialism" are responsible.

India has the biggest merchant marine among developing nations. According to a report published in Delhi by the Indian government's Press Information Bureau, the country now has over 400 merchant ships with an aggregate tonnage of over 6,000,000 register tonnes. There are plans to raise this figure to 10,000,000 tonnes by the end of India's fifth five-year development plan (1980-85).

The State Council of Nicaragua has passed a law on the protection of the national cultural heritage. For the first time in Nicaraguan history, the state has taken on archaeological, historical and cultural monuments under its protection.

As of January 1, 1982 the population of the United States stood at 231,612,000 people, an increase of 3,992,000 on the 1980 figure.

There now are some 11,000,000 jobs in the EEC countries, 40 per cent of them young people aged under 25.

ASEAN opposition to increased military commitments

Manila. Attempts to convert the Association of South-East Asian Nations into a military organization are opposed by most members of this regional organization. The former Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Lopez has said that Singapore's recent proposal that military cooperation within ASEAN be expanded had not been supported by the leaders of the

other four countries—the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand who have rejected the idea of holding multilateral military manoeuvres. It would be much more profitable for the ASEAN countries if they were to strengthen their economic cooperation, stressed Professor S. Lopez in an interview he gave to the Manila-based weekly, "Observer".

Ghana's road

Accra. The Ghanaian government proposes to conduct a policy of non-alignment and to create a favourable basis for co-operation with socialist countries. Ghanaian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Obaid Asa, told "Washington Times". All Ghanaian governments after Kwame Nkrumah were prone to contradiction of the policy of non-alignment. He further dismissed attempts by certain foreign quarters to

foist "Western democracy" on his country. The current government, he stressed, is seeking to provide the Ghanaian people not with abstract rights but with wider and genuine freedoms that are enjoyed by people in the West.

Attempts to impose a "Western-style democracy" not only to Ghana but in the whole of Africa have failed, he charged, and added that the colonial regimes were repressive to the people.

OUTLOOK FOR WORLD'S POPULATION

New York. The next twenty years will be marked by a considerable growth in the urban population of developing countries. The 1980 census registered 4.8 million people as living in 12 major cities of the

world. By the year 2000, the number of people living in only three Latin American cities—Mexico City, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro—will approach 70 million.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE USA-SOUTH AFRICA TEAMWORK OF SPECIAL SERVICES

There are numerous facts confirming that the special services of the United States and South Africa work in close cooperation, Igor Turlin writes in PRAVDA, commenting on reports of CIA director William Casey's visit to South Africa. Turlin emphasizes that the South African special services carry through their operations with the knowledge as even with the direct participation of the CIA. For example, Mozambican authorities have established that US embassy officials in Maputo guided a South African commando force which dealt brutally with members of the African National Congress of South Africa who worked there. The CIA was involved in an attempt by the South African special services to stage a coup d'état in the Seychelles. The teamwork of the special services of the United States and of the racist South African regime forms a major part of the subversive operations staged by the forces of imperialism in South Africa, Igor Turlin writes in conclusion. It is directed against the security and internal stability of the emergent states situated in the area.

NUCLEAR DISASTER HAS TO BE STAVED OFF

"Stop Reagan for Survival" is one of the slogans of the current anti-militaristic movement, uniting not only public forces and members of political parties and movements, but also the majority of states on this planet, where governments demand on end to the nuclear arms race, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. A striking indication of the above was provided by the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

How to improve the international climate, check the arms race and solve acute international conflicts on a just basis are matters lying at the very centre of the current 37th session of the General Assembly. The new constructive Soviet proposals—to put on urgent stop in and ban on nuclear weapons tests and to ensure the sole development of the nuclear power industry—have attracted overwhelming attention of the session.

Given the current world situation, it would be a felony to underestimate the growth of the military threat, but it would be still more erroneous to shut one's eyes to the very real possibilities of raising insurmountable barriers to war, the paper emphasizes.

REALITIES NOT BE IGNORED

The mind of the USA, which stubbornly insists that its forward-based nuclear means and the nuclear means of Britain and France should be taken into account, can only hamper progress of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear-armed weapons, says the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS Journal.

It points out that the nuclear weapons possessed by Britain and France are a reality, which cannot be disregarded. They form part of NATO's military potential, they are directly targeted at objectives on the territory of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, and, as the Americans themselves admit, they are intended to complement the US forward-based nuclear means. The bulk of the nuclear forces of Britain and France is made up of military units, which are capable of using strategic nuclear weapons. They are chiefly designed to wage a universal nuclear war, and, to be more precise, to launch a strategic nuclear strike.

The American side stubbornly insists that British and French potential be not taken into account in the talks. In this way, it strives to ensure the West's advantage over the USSR, stresses "International Affairs".

REASONS BEHIND SUZUKI'S FALL

Commenting on the retirement of Japan's Prime Minister 2. Suzuki, the SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper stresses that it was brought about by a whole range of factors, and, in particular, by the government's falling economic policy. In its two years and more in power the Suzuki cabinet has not only failed to make good its promise to restore to the country its former "economic prosperity", it has brought Japan to the brink of a financial crisis, with a whole debt almost reaching the fantastic figure of 100,000,000 million yen. Economic development rates also plunged and, as a result, the government decided to make the working people bear the brunt of the economic burden, the paper emphasizes.

Japan's economic life is not just from the unfavourable situation on the world markets, but also from the desire of revanchist quarters in Tokyo to resume the former militaristic Japan, making it into American policeman in South-East Asia and the Far East. To this end enormous funds are being drained from the budget's civilian programmes for the construction of a new Japanese military machine and to go towards the expansion and building of American bases on Japanese territory. All this has seriously undermined the popularity of the Suzuki government, the paper points out.

VIEWPOINT

Alex La GUMA*

South of Africa: POPULAR RESISTANCE GROWS

The events surrounding the Namibian issue provide proof that the South African occupiers of the former colony and their Western allies are desperately trying to drag out the political solution to the problem on the basis of UN resolutions. A conference scheduled for mid-August 1982 in New York, to consider practical steps to grant Namibia independence, never took place—being boycotted by South Africa and the West, which are obviously out to limit the sovereignty of the future state and to create progressive forces in the region.

Profiting by support from the Western "contact group", the South African regime is hoping to change Security Council Resolution No. 435 via the introduction of amendments unacceptable to the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO. Pretoria's goal is to set up a neo-colonialist regime in Namibia to protect the interests of the racist and of their Western patrons.

The foodraggling policy over independence for Namibia provides for heinous "elections" and the imposition of a constitution forcing the country to undertake various humiliating commitments in order to become independent.

In this way the South-African racists attempt to impede democratic elections which would be victorious to SWAPO. They are also eager to bypass UN Resolution No. 435 which envisages that the best law of Namibia should be approved by a constituent assembly to be elected under UN supervision.

The South African regime is keeping up its support for colonialist groups like the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. It is heading up its occupation forces and stepping up repression in Namibia territory. The apartheid regime is reluctant to agree to an end to hostilities, which would help speed up negotiations, scale down South Africa's military presence, release political prisoners, and bring Namibian refugees back home.

All indications are that it is Pretoria and the "contact group" which have to be held directly

responsible for the fact that, after four years of unsuccessful efforts to end this typically colonial problem, the talks are in a stalemate. Meanwhile the racists have been further militarizing the country with the aim of wrecking the liberation movement in Namibia and of brooking the resistance of the oppressed in South Africa itself who are now fighting under the leadership of the African National Congress Party.

More specifically, they are considering boosting their military. According to certain estimates, by 1983 the military should equal 620,000 men as compared to 547,000 last year with 55,000 of this number being regulars and the rest reservists. This figure is to top 900,000 by 1987.

This is not to say, however, that Pretoria intends to hold the until its mobilisation programmes are completed. Its attacks against Angola continue as before. 50,000 South African troops are massed on the border with Mozambique obviously poised to effect that country. In addition the racists are recruiting, training and arming mercenaries. Speaking of a

FRELIMO plenary session, President Samora Machel described those actions as acts of international terrorism aimed against all countries of the region and forming part of a policy aimed at undermining these states.

But despite South Africa's vigorous military build-up and its mounting belligerence, SWAPO's resistance continues.

In South Africa itself the apartheid regime is being eroded by the struggle of the oppressed masses. Thousands of workers are on strike in the mines, in industry and the services, thus dealing telling blows to the economy of the oppressor system. Thousands of people are resisting massive resettlement in bantustans. Despite arrests and charges of "state treason", persecution and repression, people are stepping up their resistance. College students, the church, public organizations, and sportsmen reject apartheid.

The massive drive of the oppressed people against the hated racist regime and the apartheid system has forced the ruling clique to come up with all manner of plans to pacify the population—avenue if only part of it. The plan to give fictitious representation to the Asian minority and to people of mixed race in the so-called presidential council is of this nature as is the proposal that a "mixed" ministerial cabinet be formed which would completely exclude the African majority. That the mass organizations representing the coloured and Asian population in the South of Africa have rejected these perilous plans is evidence enough that both and his regime will be unsuccessful in dividing the people.

* Alex La Guma is a South African writer and President of the Association of Asian and African Writers.

ENTERTAINMENT

THE 'MOSCOW AUTUMN' FESTIVAL

The 4th "Moscow Autumn" Festival of Soviet Music opened in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatory with a performance of Dmitry Shostakovich's "Holiday Overture" given by the USSR State Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov.

All genres of music will be played (and many works will be given their first performance) during the 36 concerts of the festival. Muscovites and visitors to the Soviet capital will be able to hear new works by famous composers and by their as yet little-known colleagues, students from the Moscow Conservatory or the Gnesiny Mu-

sical and Pedagogical Institute. The capital's concert halls will echo to symphonic, chamber and choral music; to show-biz music and works for folk instruments, to Soviet songs and music written for young people. Works by composers from the constituent republics, for instance, will be played at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Taking part in the festival will be leading orchestras and soloists from Moscow, the Symphony Orchestra of the Yevgeny Philharmonic, and the Leningrad Chamber Orchestra of Old and Contemporary Music.

THEATRE FROM VIETNAM IN THE USSR

The Central Drama Theatre of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is at present on a visit to this country in Elstie, the capital of the Kelmik republic, and later in Leningrad, the Vietnamese artists will perform two plays, one by the modern Vietnamese playwright Doo Hong Kau, "My Company Commander," and the folk comedy, "Ngao, Sbo, Ok and Hon".

Drama as such, or "Kith Noi" as it is called locally, first appeared in Vietnam early this century and was hard to implant for, previously, the main method of expression in Vietnamese theatre had been singing and music.

At first the Vietnamese gave straight drama rather a cold reception as they were unused to listening to conversations on the stage. It was only after Vietnam's independence that the theatre received wide recognition.

The Central Drama Theatre from Hanoi, which Soviet audiences will see this year, is thirty years old, and its development is closely linked

with the republic's heroic history.

Actors accompanied the soldiers of the people's army on all the front lines, performing in the most difficult of circumstances.

Since 1958, the theatre has begun to stage plays by Soviet playwrights: "Lyubov Yevoyeva" by K. Trenav, "Platon Krechta" by A. Kornichuk, and "The Krutak Story" by A. Arbusov. To mark the centenary since the birth of V. I. Lenin, the theatre staged "The Kremlin Chimes" in which actors and producers from the Moscow Art Theatre took part. Important landmarks in the history of the culture of life of Vietnam were the premieres of plays by N. Pogodin — "The Third Pathetic" and "The Man With the Gun". The part of Lenin, as performed by Manh Lanh, the theatre's director, was marked out for special praise.

This is the first time that the Central Drama Theatre of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been on tour to this country.

SOVIET HORSEMANSHIP TO THE FORE

The Moscow "Arsenal" Summer Circus has dedicated its new programme of Soviet circus horsemanship, with which it has opened its performances in Ordzhonikidze, to the centenary of the birth of Ali-Bek Kastamirov, the founder of a circus dynasty and the great old man of Soviet horsemanship.

The main number in this picturesque show being held in Kastamirov's native land is a performance by a group of circus riders "The Horsemen of Osetia", under the guidance of

Irbeq Kastamirov.

Ali-Bek made his first horseback appearance in the circus in 1907. Today, we see the third generation of the Kastamirov family in the arena. The skills of the Osetian riders have been applauded in the world's biggest circuses. They have won many international prizes, ever since the first-class riders have been educated by the Kastamirov family and many of them have become leaders of equestrian groups in Moscow, Kiev, Tashkent, Ashkhabad, and Grozny.

DAYS OF LITERATURE AND ART OF THE CHECHENO-INGUSH REPUBLIC

Moscow's Central concert hall was recently the venue for a concert marking the Days of Literature and Art of the Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republic.

The programme featured performances by leading professional and amateur groups

(among them the Velnakh dance ensemble, the republic's symphony orchestra and a republican philharmonic folk ensemble), as well as by individual dancers, singers and musicians. The younger generation was also represented.

Shows of art and decorative

THE VALUES OF PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS

An exhibition entitled "Soviet Posters and Porcelain 1917-1930" is now to be seen at the USSR Artists Union, in Moscow (25 Gorky St.). Put together by the All-Union Research Institute for Restoration, the show is based on the collection of Soviet Moscow art collector Ya. Rubinshteyn.

Visitors to the exhibition have an exciting treat to stare for hours at masterpieces of art born in difficult times when it seemed there was nothing going for creative work. However, poor quality paper, a limited selection of colours and a minimum of poligraphic pos-

sibilities failed to quash the creative ardour of artists at the time: V. Deni, D. Moor, V. Labadov, and M. Chermnykh, for instance, as well as other unknown masters.

Private art collections in Russia have deep roots and lasting traditions. The collections of N. Likhachov and I. Ostrovskoy, men of good taste and high professional standards, became the basis of the contemporary sections of early Russian art at the Tretyakov Gallery and the Russian Museum.

In their search for and the restoration of works of art res-

torens are not confined to the collections in museums; they also devote a lot of attention to objects from private collections. And many fine-class paintings, pieces of sculpture and objects of applied art are to be found in the latter.

One way to ascertain the genuineness and value of such works is to study the contents of private collections on a wide scale and then to publish monographs of the items shown. Exhibitions of private collections have become something of a tradition in recent years, and are of equal benefit to the owner and to our state museums.

Svetly YAMSHCHIKOV



● Yeliseveta Kruglikova. "Woman, Learn to Read and Write". 1923. ● Yeliseveta Rozanovskaya. "Long Live the 8th Congress of Soviets!". 1920.

FACTS and EVENTS

Guest performances. A concert given by Viktoriya Mullova, the Soviet violinist, was a big success in Manila, capital of the Philippines. Mullova was

recently a winner in the 26th International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. Local music critics had high praise for this Moscow State Conservatory student, who gave a virtuoso performance of the Tchaikovsky and Tchaikovsky violin concertos.

WHAT'S ON!

October 16-18

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 16, 17 (last and eve) and 18 — Concerts.

Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 16 — Choptin, "Choptin"; Mehler, "La rosa malada"; Bizet-Schchedrin, "Carmen-Sule" (one-act ballet). 17 (mat) — Dergomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 17 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Even the Terrible" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskinskaya St.). 16 and 17 — National Ballet from Cuba directed by Fernando Alonso. One-act ballets to music by classical and modern composers. 18 — Double-bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona" (opera buffa); Offenbach, "Un mari à la porte" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (16 Puskinskaya St.). 16 (mat) — Feltman, "An Old Comedy"; 16 (eve) — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille"; 17 (mat and eve) — One-act ballets: Castagnone, "Pinnocchio's Adven-

tures"; Khranulov, "Children Is Our Backyard"; 17 (eve) — 26 "Moscow Artists"; 18 — Feltman, "Let the Guitar Play".

Chamber Musical Theatre (1 Leningradsky Prospekt). 17 — Kholmikov, "Twelfth Night".

FILMS

Red Belle (USSR-Mexico). In two parts.

The first film entitled "In-arguent Mexico" is based on John Reed's book of the same name.

Cinema: "Otkrytiye" (Prospekt Kallinina). Metro, Arkadskaya; "Rossiya" (Puskinskaya St.). Metro Puskinskaya.

My Cherish Asia (GDR). A comedy about the love and happiness of two elderly people.

Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (47/24 Chernyshevskogo St.). Metro Kuravskaya; "Rekord" (Leningrad Central Stadium). Metro Leningradsky Gory.

BUSINESS

NEW SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Nine new economic projects will be built in Hungary with Soviet assistance in 1982-83, and work will continue on another nine important projects there, according to a five-year bilateral agreement (just signed in Moscow on shipments of equipment and on economic and technical help in building industrial enterprises and other projects in Hungary. The signatories were Vitaly Mironov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Hungarian foreign trade minister, Peter Veress.

There is to be a steady increase in cooperation between the two fraternal countries in power engineering, ferrous metallurgy, in chemicals, oil refining and mining, in the construction materials industry, and in other key fields. Significant Soviet organizations are to increase their sales to Hungary of parts and assemblies and spare parts 1.4-fold (to reach some 600,000,000 roubles) over those shipped in the previous five-year period. Nuclear power engineering will account for

over 70 per cent of this volume, ferrous metallurgy for ten per cent and communication equipment projects for 13 per cent.

In this period three units will become operational at the Paks nuclear power plant, the chief bilateral cooperation project involving construction and foreign trade organizations from CMEA countries such as the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and Romania.

The total volume of Hungarian exports to the USSR will be more than double that of the previous period to reach nearly 250,000,000 roubles (as compared to the 1976-80 figure of 110,000,000 roubles). Characteristically, some 80 per cent of the shipments will feature equipment for nuclear power projects such as high precision and high-power reloading machines and heat-exchange and vessels and assembly equipment, a fact testifying to the big progress made by cooperation between the socialist countries in this crucial industry.

Nikolai SERGEYEV

FINNISH BANK OPENS OFFICE IN MOSCOW

Skopbank, a major Finnish bank with an authorized capital of 284 million markka, has opened an office in the Soviet capital. It is the third Finnish bank to do so.

For over 30 years the Soviet Union has been one of Finland's biggest trading partners, said Matti Ranki, Director General and Chairman of Skopbank. Last year the USSR accounted for 25 per cent of Finland's foreign trade.

The fact that we have opened an office in Moscow means that our trade relations are on the rise. Our clients mainly consist of small or medium-sized businesses which have been showing

an increasing interest in trade with the USSR, and particularly now that some successful ventures have already been concluded.

Skopbank's Moscow office will promote small and medium companies on the Soviet market, by rendering assistance in the planning of money flows and financing.

The eighth can be said to mark the beginning of Skopbank's active involvement in the Soviet market. Thus, between 1980-1981, our payment operations went up three times. And we expect this growth rate to continue.

Viktor YEVKIN

Japanese business community

demands more contacts

should reject the Washington line and take active steps to develop its economic relations with the USSR.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Russian Federation Artists Union (11 Kuznetsky Most St.). The traditional autumn exhibition featuring works by Moscow artists. On view are paintings, graphic art and sculpture. Open daily, except Tuesday. From noon till 7 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

Central Art Club (9 Puskhinsky St.). 30 works by Nikolai Voznesensky, including Crimean landscapes, portraits and water-colours. Open daily, except Sunday. From noon till 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY
Palace at Sport Leningrad Central Stadium. 16 — Spartak (Moscow) vs CAC. 5 p.m.

A bay encounter between Moscow teams, this match promises to be exciting.

FOOTBALL
Dynamo Stadium. 16 — Moscow Dynamo vs Tbilisi Dynamo. 6 p.m.

In the first round of the season-wide championship the Tbilisi team won 1-0 at home.

FIGURE SKATING
Small Sports Arena, Central Leningrad Stadium. 17 — Moscow

open championship. Noon and 7 p.m.

Taking part are figure skaters from Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and other cities.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bezymyannaya St.). 17 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

CONCERT HALLS

CONCERT HALLS
Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 16 — "Our Moscow Region", a theatrical performance. 17 — "Show-biz festival", a variety concert.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresovskaya Embankment). 16, 17 — Concerts by modern show-biz dancers.

Krylya Sovetskoye Palace of Sport. 16, 17 — Gypsy melodies.

WEATHER

October 16-18

Warm weather with daytime temperatures of 10-15°C and with occasional rain is expected at the beginning of the period in Moscow, city and region. Later dry cold weather is likely with temperatures of 0-4°C at night and 2-7°C in the daytime.

Contacts and contracts

© CMEA's Standing Committee on Engineering has had its regular meeting in Kiel-Mar-Stedt to discuss measures in implementation of tasks set by the 34th CMEA session to further develop multilateral cooperation in engineering between 1982 and 1990. Measures have been approved to complete the existing agreements, including those in the area of the manufacturing machine-tools and motor vehicles, of medical technologies, and of geological equipment.

MUTUAL DESIRE FOR WIDER LINKS

Moscow was recently the scene of a two-day conference of the chambers of commerce of the Baltic nations — the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, the FRG, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

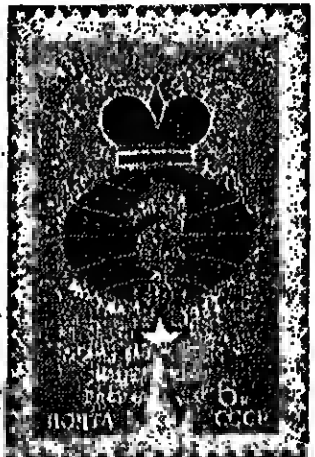
The present state of and perspectives for business on a bilateral and multilateral basis in trade, industry, science, shipping and travel were discussed as well as greater cooperation between the chambers of commerce.

The Baltic countries occupy an important place in Soviet foreign trade: in 1981, Soviet trade with this group of countries topped 31,000 million roubles, or amounted to nearly one-third of Soviet foreign trade. The GDR and Poland are the Soviet Union's biggest CMEA trade partners, with West Germany and Finland heading the list of its West European customers.

The USSR is also engaged in extensive industrial cooperation with the above countries. It has helped build nearly 200 projects in the GDR and Poland and is currently involved in another hundred: two nuclear power plants, a gas pipeline and some other projects have been built in Poland, and 14 industrial cooperation agreements signed with West German companies.

Those present at the conference confirmed their mutual desire for more business contacts in different industries.

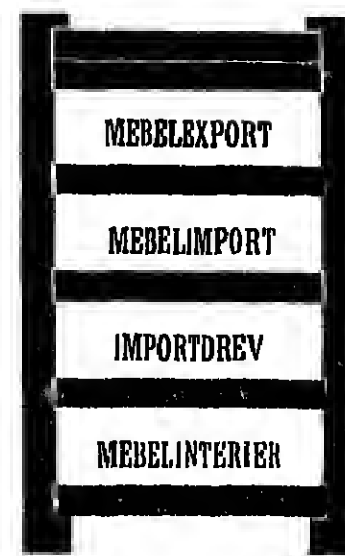
Philately



COMMEMORATING WORLD CHESS CHAMPION

To mark the outstanding achievements of world chess champion and Soviet Grand Master Anatoly Karpov, the Ministry of Communications of the USSR has released a special stamp, bearing the inscription "A. Karpov — winner of eight chess Oscars". The artist is Nikolai Shevtsov. The stamp costs 4 kopeks. In effect,

mebelintorg



V/O

MEBELINTORG

All-Union Self-Financing Export-Import Association V/O MEBELINTORG was founded in January, 1981.

V/O MEBELINTORG incorporates four special-purpose firms:

MEBELEXPORT — whose activities are the exports of house and office furniture, holiday and camping furniture, safety matches and match spindles.

MEBELIMPORT — importing household furniture, living-room and bedroom sets, kitchen furniture sets and individual pieces of furniture, such as straight-back and Wronse chairs, bookshelves, etc.

IMPORTDREV — responsible for imports of logs of valuable wood species, sawn hardwood timber, parquet, veneer, bamboo and reed articles, and also for exports of mechanical wood-working products and veneer.

MEBELINTERIER — importing furniture for hotels, restaurants, concert halls, metal furniture and construction millwork (panels, stained glass, door frames and sets, bars and cloakroom stands).

Our address: V/O Mebelintorg 5, Khokhlevsky Per. 101000 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 297-80-14 Telex 411882

Intourist news

SUNDOWNERS IN THE USSR

After an exciting tour of Far Eastern cities and across Siberia, a group of tourists sponsored by the Australian Sundowners travel agency left a rousing welcome in Moscow, being the first 800th group to cross the USSR on the Trans-Siberian railway. Having crossed the entire country, the visitors marvelled at the beautiful landscapes and of the celebrated Lake Baikal.

Our tourists are not only delighted with the Trans-Siberian railway trip, but also with the Sundowners' coordination and group leader, told the New having made the exciting journey, "I was quite underwhelmed why."

The trip also enabled me to meet Intourist people. I already knew the names of many of them from the telex, but personal contacts are a great help in our work, she stressed.

There was also a former, Arnold Holly from the Matheurne area, who was visiting the USSR for the first time.

I liked Moscow most of all, he says. Despite the thousands of kilometers separating our cities I have long wished to see the Soviet capital. Great distances are no obstacle to contacts between peoples. Just one example: we wool-producing farmers are well aware that our produce sells very well in the USSR; this is why we stand to gain from extensive contacts with your country and believe it foolish to impose various economic "sanctions". Like travel, trade is an excellent way to understanding and friendship among peoples, he emphasized.

Yevgeny VIKTOROV



The Velnakh dance ensemble.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov